

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1773.

THE

[NUMBER 1599.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published August 24th, 1773.
Four at 25/ per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of Sixty Flour to weigh
1 lb. 7 oz. for 4 Copper.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 8/	Barrel 21/
Flour 22/	Port 1/6
Brown Bread 18/	Sale 1/3 to 1/4
Well-India Rum 3/	Colon 1/2
New-England do 2/	Guinea 1/2
Malacoda Sugar 1/2	Guinea 1/2
Single reed's ditto 1/2	Guinea 1/2
Molasses 1/2	Guinea 1/2
High-Water at 1/2	Guinea 1/2

Y's Age.

Day	Age	Set
Thursday	1/2	1/2
Friday	1/2	1/2
Saturday	1/2	1/2
Sunday	1/2	1/2
Monday	1/2	1/2
Tuesday	1/2	1/2
Wednesday	1/2	1/2

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
St. James's, June 29.

EARLY in the morning on Tuesday the 22d instant, the King set out from Kew, for Portsmouth; and being arrived at Portsea bridge between 10 and 11 o'clock the same morning, was received by a royal salute of 21 guns. His Majesty then proceeded to the first barrier, where Major General Parke, who commanded the garrison during the royal residence at Portsmouth, delivered the keys of the garrison to the King, who was pleased to return them. On his Majesty's entering the Land Port Gate, he was saluted by a triple discharge of two hundred and thirty-two pieces of cannon, mounted on the ramparts of Portsmouth, at Blockhouse Fort, and at South Sea Castle. His Majesty then proceeded through the town out at the water gate to the dock yard, and arrived at the Commissioner's house ten minutes before 11 o'clock, where he was received by the President of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Treasurer and Commissioners of the Navy, the three Admirals of the Squadron at Spithead, and the Master and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance. The Artificers and workmen belonging to the yard, being all assembled before the house, gave three cheers as his Majesty entered, and then immediately dispersed, and returned to their several employments.

After his Majesty had taken some refreshment, he went to the Governor's house in the town, attended by the Nobility and persons of distinction, had a public levee, at which a great number of the officers of the navy and army were present, as also many gentlemen of the country, who on this occasion came in to pay their duty to his Majesty.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Portsmouth, humbly beg leave to pay our duty to your Majesty, and to congratulate your Majesty upon your arrival in this town.

Nothing can give us greater joy and satisfaction than to see your Majesty shewing so much attention, and doing so much honour, to the glory and bulwark of these kingdoms. We desire to express the warmest affection for your Majesty's person and government; and to offer our earnest prayers, that the fleet may ever prove victorious under the auspices of your Majesty, and your Royal Family; and respond to the glory of the Sovereign of the British Empire.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour of his Majesty's hand; after which his Majesty was enabled to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Carter, Esq. Mayor of Portsmouth.

When the levee was over, his Majesty returned to the dock yard, and at half an hour after ten o'clock, he was again received by a salute of 21 guns, which his Majesty's barge, on board the

Barfleur, was received by a salute of 21 guns, from Blockhouse Fort, Saluting Platform, and South Sea Castle.

When the Royal Standard was seen from the fleet at Spithead, which consisted of 29 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 3 sloops, moored in two lines abreast of each other, the whole manned ship, and saluted with 21 guns each.

The King went on board the Barfleur of 60 guns, where he was received by the Board of Admiralty, the Captain being at the head of the accommodation ladder, and the side man'd by the Lieutenants of the ships. As soon as his Majesty passed the guard of marines on the quarter deck, the flag of the Lord High Admiral, which was flying, was struck, and the Royal Standard hoisted at the main top mast head, the Lord High Admiral's flag at the fore top mast head, and the Union flag at the mizen top mast head; on sight of which, all the ships, except the Barfleur, saluted with 21 guns each. The ship being cleared the same as for action, and the officers and men at their respective quarters; his Majesty, after the nobility, who came off upon this occasion, and the flag officers, had paid their duty to him on the quarter deck, walked fore and aft on the lower gun deck, and took a view of the whole.

At half an hour after three o'clock, his Majesty sat down to a table of thirty covers, at which many of the Nobility, and persons of distinction, as well as officers of the navy and army of the rank of Colonel and upwards, were admitted to the honour of dining. After dinner, the Queen's health being drank the whole fleet saluted with 21 guns; and upon his Majesty's retiring from table, the King's health was likewise drank with the like salute. And the same was repeated every day during his Majesty's continuance at Portsmouth.

At six o'clock his Majesty went into his barge, attended by the Board of Admiralty, the Flag Officers and Captains, in the same order in which they came, and passed along both the lines of ships (each ship being again manned) giving three cheers, and saluting separately with 21 guns, as the King passed by them.

His Majesty then went on board the Augusta yacht, where he was again received by the Board of Admiralty. The Royal Standard, with the Lord High Admiral's flag, and Union flag were immediately hoisted, as they had been on board the Barfleur; and his Majesty sailed into the harbour, the ships at Spithead, and the fortifications, saluting as upon his Majesty's coming out, and the Admirals and Captains attending him to the harbour's mouth; after which they returned to their respective ships. His Majesty landed at the dock a quarter before nine o'clock, and returned to the Commissioner's house, where he resided the whole time of his stay at Portsmouth.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

At eight o'clock this morning, his Majesty began to view the Dock yard, the ships building and repairing, and the magazines. At 11 o'clock his Majesty went into his barge, attended by the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy in their barges, with the flags at their respective offices, and many of the nobility in another barge, and proceeded up the harbour to view the ships lying in ordinary. His Majesty went on board three of those ships, viz. the Britannia, a first rate of 100 guns; the Royal William, a second rate of 84 guns; and the Defence, a third rate of 44 guns; and, at half an hour after two, went off to Spithead, to dine on board the Barfleur, attended by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Flag Officers and Captains, in their barges as before.

At six o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty went on board the Barfleur, on board the

Augusta yacht, and sailed towards St. Helen's till near eight, and then stood in for the harbour; but it falling calm, his Majesty left the yacht, and was rowed to the dock in his barge, where he arrived at half an hour after nine, the ships and fortifications saluting, and the Flag Officers and Captains attending him to the mouth of the harbour, as they had done the day before.

THURSDAY, June 24.

His Majesty went to the Gun Wharf, at six o'clock in the morning, where he was received by the Master General of the Ordnance, the Lieutenant-General, and principal Officers of that department, and minutely viewed the magazines, artillery and stores.

His Majesty returned to the Dock-yard at seven, and viewed such parts of the yard, magazines, and works carrying on, as he had not seen before. At half an hour after ten, his Majesty, attended as before, by the Nobility and Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy, went in his barge on board the Venus, a frigate of 36 guns, lying in ordinary, where he was received by Capt. Pitt, one of the Commissioners for victualling the Royal Navy, and the Officers of that department, a royal salute of 21 guns being given from the lines at Gosport; and, having viewed the brewery, cooperage, and magazines, returned to the dock.

After his Majesty had changed his dress, he went to the Governor's house, and had another public levee.

At two o'clock, his Majesty went off to Spithead, in the same state as on the preceding days, to dine on board the Barfleur.

Vice-Admiral Pye, having, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, been this day promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, kissed his Majesty's hand on the quarter deck, and hoisting his flag immediately on board the Barfleur, by the King's permission, acted by all the ships present, except the Barfleur. The Admiral, in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him, saluted the Royal Standard, with all the guns on board the Royal Oak.

His Majesty was, at the same time pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Admiral Pye, as also upon Richard Spry, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White; Captain Joseph, Knight of the Ocean, senior Captain in the fleet at Spithead; Captain Edward Vernon, of the Barfleur; Captain Richard Bickerton, of the Augusta yacht, who had the honour each day to steer the King's barge; and they had severally the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand upon the quarter deck, under the Royal Standard.

At half an hour after five o'clock, his Majesty went from the Barfleur on board the Augusta yacht, attended as before, and, having sailed thro' part of the line of ships, stood into the harbour, and landed at the dock, at half an hour after seven; the Flag Officers and Captains attending his Majesty in their barges to the mouth of the harbour, and the fortifications saluting as on the former days.

FRIDAY, June 25.

His Majesty went from the dock yard at half an hour after five this morning, to view the new works and fortifications at Portsmouth, beginning from the farthest part of the Common, round to the saluting platform.

At seven, his Majesty returned to the Dock, embarked immediately on board the Augusta yacht, and sail'd out of the harbour, the fortifications saluting as he passed. When the yacht arrived at Spithead, Lord Edgecumbe, Vice Admiral of the Blue, with his division, got under sail and followed his Majesty. When the yacht and men of war had passed the Buoy, the Vice-Admiral came on board; and having, by his Majesty's command, been promoted to be Vice Admiral of the White, had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand under the Royal Standard; and then, lifting his flag, was, by his Majesty's permission, saluted by all the ships of his division.

His Majesty proceeded as far as Sandown Bay, where the Standard was saluted by the guns. The wind freshening, and tide being spent, the yacht with the Vice-Admiral's division, returned to St. Helen's and anchored:

At three quarters past four the yacht got under way, and the wind still blowing fresh worked up to Spithead, leaving the Vice-Admiral and his division to proceed to Plymouth, according to the Orders he had received. After the King had sailed along the line of ships remaining at Spithead, he stood towards the harbour, and came to an anchor about half a mile within South-Sea Castle, where his Majesty was attended by the Admiral, the Rear Admiral, and all the Captains and Lieutenants of the fleet at Spithead, who had severally the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand. While the yacht was at anchor, the ramparts of the town being lined with land forces and marines, fired a feu de joye at ten o'clock, by a triple discharge of cannon and musquetry all round the works; immediately after the yacht weighed, proceeded into the harbour, and landed his Majesty at the dock, at half an hour after ten o'clock.

The King was this day pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, unto Hugh Palliser, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy, and unto Richard Hughes, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy, residing at Portsmouth; and also to direct, that the Commanders of the Wasp, Speedwell, and Hazard sloops at Spithead, be promoted to the rank of Post-Captains, of his Majesty's fleet; the Lieutenants commanding the Greyhound, and Anson cutters in Portsmouth harbour, the First Lieutenant of the Barfleur, the Lieutenant of the Augusta yacht, where the Royal Standard has been hoisted, and the First Lieutenants of the Flag Officer ships, &c. the Royal Oak, Dublin, and Ocean, to be promoted to the rank of Commanders; and two Midshipmen from each of those ships and yacht to be made Lieutenants.

In all the processions before mentioned, both to Spithead and back again, a very great number of yachts and other sailing vessels and boats, many of them full of nobility and gentry, accompanied the barges, as well as the Augusta yacht, while the King was on board. The shores, both on the Portsmouth and Gosport side, were lined with an incredible multitude of people, who all expressed their loyalty and duty as his Majesty passed along, by saluting with guns acclamations, and other demonstrations of joy. And the houses both in the town of Portsmouth and on the Common, as well as Gosport, were illuminated every evening during his Majesty's stay.

His Majesty was pleased to express his highest approbation of the good order and discipline of the fleet, the excellent condition of the Dock yard, Arsenal, and Garrison; and the regularity with which every thing was conducted, and shewed the utmost satisfaction at the demonstrations of loyalty and affection with which he was received by all ranks of people.

SATURDAY, June 26.

His Majesty set out from the Commissioner's house on his return to Kew, at three quarters after six o'clock, having been graciously pleased to order the following sums to be distributed, viz.

To the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the Dock yard, Victualling Office, and Gun Wharf, 1500l.

To the companies of the Barfleur and Augusta yacht, and the crew of his Majesty's barge, 350l.

To the poor of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, 250l.

His Majesty was also pleased to make some other smaller gratuities; and to release the prisoners confined in Portsmouth goal for debt.

His Majesty was saluted by a triple discharge of all the cannon round the fortifications as well as all those of South Sea Castle and Blockhouse Fort, and by a salute of 21 guns on passing Portsea Bridge. Many thousands of people attending the chaise, with the loudest acclamations, to the end of the Mayor's jurisdiction; and at every place, through which his Majesty passed, there were the strongest demonstrations of joy. At Godalmin, a band of music, accompanied by the voices of all the inhabitants, sung God save the King the whole way through the town. At Guildford, the street was lined with the inhabitants; the gentry, who were assembled at one of the

[illegible]

public houses, visited his Majesty as he passed with the crowd of the town.

Throughout the whole of his Majesty's journey there were numerous instances of people in every place where he passed, expressing in the warmest manner their duty and affection, and their joy at seeing their Sovereign among them.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the King arrived in perfect health at Kew, Kaminitze (capital of Padolia in Poland).

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, June 7.

"The grand army under the command of Count Romanzow, advanced to the Danube, but as the General expected a courier from Petersburg, he has not passed that river when the above courier was dispatched, but Lieutenant General Wiseman, General Potemkin, and General Suwarow, passed the river in different places. General Suwarow, who had an army of 15,000 men under his command, as soon as he gained the opposite side of the river, attacked a Turkish army of 20,000 men; and when this courier set out, it was reported, in the grand army, that he had gained a complete victory over them.

"In the afternoon another courier arrived, who confirmed the above accounts, and brought the following particulars: that 1500 Turks were killed in the engagement, and 5000 made prisoners of war, among whom were several Bassas; that ten standards, fifteen pieces of brass, and several of iron cannon were taken, some of which being too heavy, after they were rendered useless, were thrown into the Danube.

"By the gaining of this victory several Turkish baggage waggons to a considerable amount, and about 60 vessels on the Danube, laden with provisions and warlike stores, of great value, fell into the hands of the Russians. The rest of the Turkish army fled into the neighbouring fortresses, one of which was immediately blocked up by Gen. Suwarow, and by all appearance, after a bombardment of two or three days, will fall into his hands, as the garrison, and fugitives have already offered to capitulate. In the mean time the Russians pursue the scattered Turks, and gain the greatest advantages over them.

"He added, that at his departure it was reported, that Gen. Wiseman had attacked another Turkish body, commanded by the Grand Vizir himself; and that at the beginning of the engagement the Grand Vizir received a mortal wound, which occasioned confusion in the Turkish army, so that the Russians gained a complete victory: But this requires confirmation, which we hourly expect, with the particulars of the engagement, by another courier."

We have received from Warsaw a confirmation of the advantages gained by General Suwarow over the Turks, with the following particulars: The Russian General commanded a body of 12,000 men, and attacked 20,000 Turks in their camp. He took several Pashas and 12 pieces of cannon. The Turks had retired into a fortress, which was on the point of capitulating on the departure of the courier.

Warsaw (the capital of Poland) June 9. The last advices from the Danube, brought to the Russian Minister here by a Courier from the army of Field Marshal Count de Romanzow, import, that since the renewal of hostilities, the Russians have constantly gained advantages over the Turks. Major General Suwarow had given them the most sensible blow by rendering himself master of the fortresses of Turtukai, after having beaten a corps of the Ottoman army consisting of 10,000 men, of which 1500 were killed on the spot. The Russian made, on this occasion, a great number of prisoners, seized the artillery of the enemy, together with the ammunition and provisions. It is added that great confusion prevails in the Ottoman army, and that the Russian Colonel Clifcha, at the head of a body of light troops, has advanced to within 36 miles of Constantinople.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, June 10. "Notwithstanding the prevalent report of a new league being on the tapis between the Empress of Russia and the King of Sweden, it is very positive that such a circumstance is not likely to take place; a war between the two powers is expected, and it is certain the King means to renew the claim which the Swedes have on the province of Livonia, and his preparations speak he will defend it. The Empress is apprized of his intention, and is prepared for him at Neva, Riga, Revel, and all the other places of importance at Livonia."

Amsterdam June 16. Letters from Cadix of the 14th of last month advise, that 13 sea Captains, with a number of other officers of inferior rank, had received orders from Court to set out for Ferrol, in order to take the command of 12 ships of war that are fitting out there with the utmost diligence. These letters add, that these 13 ships are to be joined by seven more at Cadix that are ready for sea, and by seven more at Carthagena; and that this squadron, which will consist of 26 sail, besides frigates, &c. is destined for the Mediterranean.

WESTMINSTER, June 21.

This day the Lords Commissioners, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Arundel, gave notice to the following bills, viz. "An Act for establishing certain rules and orders for the future management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. The bill to prevent persons from credit hereafter to be issued in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared legal payment."

LONDON

June 17. We thought of an article in the London Gazette, for the purpose of the King of Ireland.

June 18. They write from Petersburg, that the chief of the Don Cossacks, who was confined in the fortress there, by order of the Empress, for a misdemeanor, had been privately put to death, and that his great wealth has been seized for the use of her Majesty; but that it is judged this will prove a troublesome affair to the Empress, as he was well respected in his own country, and it was thought had been brought to trial by a Council of War which was appointed for that purpose, he would have been acquitted.

The last letters from Boston mention, that it is whispered Governor Hutchinson will endeavour to make his peace with the people, by giving up some very confidential letters from the Secretary to a certain American Board.

June 21. It is said the expenses of the sham fight at Portsmouth will be 25000l. Better so than in bribery and corruption.

A correspondent at Portsmouth informs us, that a tradesman there had engaged part of his house, during his Majesty's stay at that place, to three foreigners of distinction, at the moderate price of 100 guineas. The Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c. of the household are to go to Portsmouth, to attend his Majesty, and are ordered to take a sufficient quantity of hartshorn and spirits of lavender.

June 23. Among other strange customs of manors in England, there is one that whenever the King comes to Lotheby manor, near Guilford, in Surrey, the Lord (who is at present Col. Molineux) is to present his Majesty with three whores. Lotheby manor lies in the road to Portsmouth; and his Majesty must go through it.

Lodgings at Portsmouth are twenty-five guineas for a week, and ten guineas for a single night.

June 24. This day being Midsummer-day, there was a very numerous and respectable appearance of the Livery of London, in Common hall assembled, for the annual purpose of electing Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, for the ensuing year; when the majority of hands were determined by the sheriffs to be in favour of William Plomer, Alderman and Bricklayer, and Stephen Sayre, Esq; Frame-work knitter.

A letter brought by the Greenwich, dated Calcutta, Dec. 8, says, "All our fears concerning the French are vanished; some of their ships at the islands are rotted, others dismantled, and several were wrecked in a violent storm; many of their people starved for want of provisions, and the greatest part of the survivors have returned to France. Our possessions in Bengal grow more and more confirmed and stable; so that it would be a very difficult matter for an enemy to root us out."

A report is current at the west end of the town that two persons in high office have taken disgust at some supposed slight thrown upon them, at a meeting held relative to the Portsmouth business, and in consequence have determined to resign their posts immediately upon his Majesty's return.

June 26. On Saturday evening the newborn Princess, daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, was privately baptized by the Bishop of St. David's, at Gloucester House, by the name of Sophia Matilda.

June 28. His Majesty, during his stay at Portsmouth, settled 300l. per annum on the Commissioner and his Lady there, during their lives.

The confessor's bill (who provided every thing for the King and his attendants, necessary to eat and drink) on occasion of the Portsmouth expedition, we are well assured, amounts to the sum of 7000l.

June 29. It is now confidently reported, that Lord Mansfield will retire from the Bench as soon as the present term is over.

By a Gentleman just returned from America, we learn, that Boston is at present, in as much confusion as at the time of the Stamp Act, and that the whole continent was likely to be in a flame.

Sir Charles Frederick, has taken great umbrage at the supposed indignity offered to him in not being invited, as well as Lord Townsend and General Conway, to partake of the King's entertainment at Portsmouth, and it is said he will resign as soon as the Parliament is prorogued.

The two Kennedy's, who murdered the

watchman on Westminster-bridge, live in great splendor at Calais.

Letters dated June 15th bring an account, that a conspiracy had been formed by the Polanders against their Excellencies the Prussian, the Emperor of Germany's, and the Russian Ambassadors, wherein the two former were actually murdered, but the latter found means to escape.

Letters from Caffon, the capital of an island of that name belonging to the Venetians, bring advice, that the third part of the city had been destroyed by an Earthquake, which was also felt in many places of the islands of Africa, and occasioned damages, especially at Tetuan and upwards of 90 houses have been destroyed, and upwards of 1000 people killed.

June 21. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, made a speech to both Houses, and put his seal to the petition of Parliament. His Majesty's speech was substantially as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen, I thank you for the great care, assiduity, and perseverance, which you have shown on all occasions. The war which has subsisted between the Russians and the Turks, both of whom I am closely connected with, though under no immediate promise, gives me great uneasiness."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. "I heartily thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully granted on all occasions, and likewise for the steady perseverance you have shown in the business of the India Company, who are relieved; and at the same time are glad to inform you, that notwithstanding the vast expences of the year, that some of the national debt is lessened."

My Lords and Gentlemen. "It shall be my chief study to preserve the general tranquility of my kingdom, and the rights with which I am entrusted."

Sir Fletcher Norton made a long speech to the Throne, informing his Majesty, that the House of Commons had done all that lay in their power, though not so much as they wished, for the relief of the India Company.

The following piece of intelligence is an extract from a letter from on board the Lord Cambden East-Indiaman, lately arrived from China: "As we left the Cape of Good Hope, we met two Dutch men of war bringing in a prize, which proved to be the Aurora English frigate, with part of her crew, who had murdered the Captain and all the officers, and ran away with the ship. It is upwards of four years since the Aurora, with the supervisors on board, sailed from Portsmouth."

The following is said to be the reason why there was no lottery this year:—A noble Lord had proposed a lottery to some gentlemen at twelve guineas per ticket for 60,000, or thirteen guineas per ticket for 50,000; they offered 12l. for 60,000, or 13l. for 50,000, but his Lordship replied, it would not be worth while, unless he could put 150,000l. clear into the Treasury. They, on their part, rejected it, because they had only a probable prospect of 150,000l. on each ticket, and a chance of losing 150,000l. Upon this the budget was accordingly closed, but the day after, some others offered to take 60,000 tickets at 12l. 8s. and it is now indistinguishable, if not too late, to have a lottery, if possible.

Private letters from Madrid intimate, that a number of eminent Merchants there are upon the point of adopting a scheme for establishing a Spanish East India Company. And many persons are of opinion, that a very short time will see many East India Companies will be formed, the one by the Russians, and another by the Prussians.

The King has settled 300l. a year on the unfortunate sailor that lost both his hands on board the Boyne man of war on Thursday last at Spithead.

The King, on board the Barfleur, manifested a desire to see a certain brave sea officer, who was lame. The Admiral sent a messenger to intimate the King's desire to the Captain. He modestly begged leave to decline the honour, as he was approaching his Majesty very awkwardly, being lame on board. The King very kindly said, "Let him but come, I shall be glad to see him any how."

When the French and other foreign Ministers attended his Majesty's levee at Portsmouth, he told them he should be very glad to see them, unless, putting them in mind that he was more than 70 years of age, and a great deal of his mind was gone, and a great deal of his strength was lost.

Sandwich would take care to entertain them, for a King of England must never speak French on board his fleet.

The French Ambassador observed at Portsmouth, that he had now seen two of the finest fights in the world, "The King of Prussia at the head of his army, and the King of England at the head of his fleet."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, June 18. "His Polish Majesty has just delivered instruments to the Ministers of the three powers, containing the following resolutions, which the King solemnly declares he will abide by. That he will not accede to any one act of the Diet, unless all the foreign troops are withdrawn from the kingdom of Poland, and great Duchy of Lithuania. That he will declare the acts already passed as illegal, and will call another Diet to be held at Cracow, and will issue orders to all his subjects, not to furnish the foreign soldiers with any kind of provision, &c. These declarations are signed by the Polish Primate, and most of the great officers of Poland and Lithuania."

LONDON, August 16.

Saturday being the Anniversary of the memorable 14th of August, 1765, the petitioners, and independent members of the House of Commons, met at 4 o'clock, and were attended by a great number of Gentlemen, who had been invited to the anniversary, and were seated in a room which had been erected, sufficiently large to contain the numerous guests. The forenoon was wet, which was a considerable number of Gentlemen, who engaged their company, from the civility of the day; but at the hour of 4 o'clock it ceased to rain, and two ranges of benches were filled. During the entertainment, a band of music paraded the tent, and played the hearts of the patriots with the celebrated songs of the farmer. The banquet was worthy the occasion; the rich and fertile fields of America were profuse of their bounty to the sons of those venerable Britons who conquered and possessed the grateful soil. After an elegant repast, the following patriotic toasts were drunk, succeeded by a feu de joie from the cannon, and the soft sympathy of collected music.

1. The patriot King, who regards the rights of the people as the sacred deposit of the first magistrate.
2. May the election of Hanover continue on the Throne of Great Britain, so long as they shall continue to support the principles of the glorious revolution.
3. May the wretch who yields implicit obedience to the lawless commands of a tyrant, receive the rewards of a traitor, to the constitution.
4. A Governor *unprincipled*, Judges *unjust*, and a people *unhappy*.
5. North America; the land of liberty.
6. The patriotic House of Burgesses of our ancient sister colony of Virginia.
7. A constitutional and permanent union of the colonies in North America.
8. May that glorious contempt of slavery which distinguished the ancient British Barons, be received in Great Britain.
9. The illustrious saviours of the rights of Americans in the British Parliament.
10. May the noble spirit of patriotism, which so eminently glows in America, triumph over the Arts of corruption and slavery.
11. To the immortal Memory of our venerable ancestors, who with the expence of their blood and treasure, laid the basis of this free and extensive empire, which we their children by the blessing of heaven, are determined to support and perpetuate.
12. The love of liberty throughout America.
13. May the enemies to American freedom live to reap the fruits of their own defeat.
14. The memorable 14th of August 1765. Mirth and decency shook hands during the whole festival; insatiable joy animated every countenance, and a determined resolution to oppose to death, every attempt to rob or enslave them, gave a superlative dignity to the whole. At six o'clock the company retired, having by their deportment through the day, established this sacred character, that the enemies to usurpation and oppression are the great examples of order and decency.

Friday, August 15. This being the anniversary of the ever memorable 14th of August 1765, when a successful opposition to tyranny and oppression began in this province, and a constitutional union which makes a free people inviolable, was formed.

Early in the morning a number of true friends of liberty assembled under a spacious Elm tree, which they had decorated with flags and bunting. The first toast, by giving an inscription on the trunk. After breakfasting together, and drinking several toasts by the different orders of the day, the following were drank, similar to the above:

1. The patriot King, who regards the rights of the people as the sacred deposit of the first magistrate.
2. May the election of Hanover continue on the Throne of Great Britain, so long as they shall continue to support the principles of the glorious revolution.
3. May the wretch who yields implicit obedience to the lawless commands of a tyrant, receive the rewards of a traitor, to the constitution.
4. A Governor *unprincipled*, Judges *unjust*, and a people *unhappy*.
5. North America; the land of liberty.
6. The patriotic House of Burgesses of our ancient sister colony of Virginia.
7. A constitutional and permanent union of the colonies in North America.
8. May that glorious contempt of slavery which distinguished the ancient British Barons, be received in Great Britain.
9. The illustrious saviours of the rights of Americans in the British Parliament.
10. May the noble spirit of patriotism, which so eminently glows in America, triumph over the Arts of corruption and slavery.
11. To the immortal Memory of our venerable ancestors, who with the expence of their blood and treasure, laid the basis of this free and extensive empire, which we their children by the blessing of heaven, are determined to support and perpetuate.
12. The love of liberty throughout America.
13. May the enemies to American freedom live to reap the fruits of their own defeat.
14. The memorable 14th of August 1765.

Mirth and decency shook hands during the whole festival; insatiable joy animated every countenance, and a determined resolution to oppose to death, every attempt to rob or enslave them, gave a superlative dignity to the whole. At six o'clock the company retired, having by their deportment through the day, established this sacred character, that the enemies to usurpation and oppression are the great examples of order and decency.

Friday, August 15. This being the anniversary of the ever memorable 14th of August 1765, when a successful opposition to tyranny and oppression began in this province, and a constitutional union which makes a free people inviolable, was formed.

Early in the morning a number of true friends of liberty assembled under a spacious Elm tree, which they had decorated with flags and bunting. The first toast, by giving an inscription on the trunk. After breakfasting together, and drinking several toasts by the different orders of the day, the following were drank, similar to the above:

On Monday last arrived the Schooner "Wanderer," in Co. C. Frank having, we hear,

CLEARED. Sloop Sea-Horse, P. Gorgill,
 to Newfoundland. Mary, G. Spranger
 and Polly, T. Periam, Dominica. Law-
 rence, A. Martin, St. Croix. Augustine
 Packet, W. Henry, St. Augustine. Edward,
 A. Keble, Virginia. Dunlop, B. Mosley,
 North Carolina. Charming Polly, J. St.
 Croix, Rhode-Island. Brig Defiance, J.
 Tweed, Gibraltar. Susan, J. Smith, Lon-
 don. New Diana, R. Wilson, Liverpool.
 Favourite, T. Fisher, Virginia. Schooner
 Ann, J. Darrell, Madeira.

THE pleasant and commodious
situation of **DuRoi John Hill**, in **Upper Canada**, adjoining the **Welland** Meeting-house, about twelve miles from **New-York**, landing - The house is now situated on a favorable appearance, the view as they are well satisfied, a beautiful garden. From the house, looking on the water, water, the **Reynolds**, yellow plenty of **Apple** fruit. Twenty acres of **Apple** trees, along with the house, and large quantity of the best, being enough, may be purchased for a reasonable rate. The place would in every respect be a desirable, **DuRoi**, **transformation**, in **humble**, in it has the heart of a wealthy and populous neighborhood, a few of the most public roads in the country, water within a few rods of the house; it would also make a pleasant country seat for any gentleman who was fond of a country life. Any person who may incline to purchase the house, will find the place very agreeable, as the price is reasonable, that he or she will be comfortable in the bargain. The terms of sale may be known by applying to **Jacob Hill**, living on the premises, or to **Mr. William** **David**, **DuRoi**, near **DuRoi**, **N.Y.**

PART III. Digestive Inquiry into the Dignity and Importance of Physick and Surgery—Kings, Emperors, the wisest and best Men in all Ages attending medical Lectures—Medicine and Surgery excelling in Dignity and Importance, most of the other Arts and Sciences. Qualifications necessary to constitute an expert Practitioner in these Arts considered—EULOGY ON THE EYE—in Superiority over all the other organic Senses of the Pleasure of the Eye, as being more refined or spiritual than those derived from Tasting, Touching, Smelling, or even from Hearing itself—nearly approaching to those Pleasures that are

cal. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may choose to favour Dr. GARNAM with their Company, will be pleased to send to Mr. Rivington's Mr. Gains' or to the BAK of the London Coffee-House, for Tickets of Admission, where they will be delivered at—**PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.**
The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Lecture begin precisely at seven o'Clock.
New-York, August 28, 1773.

P. LYMAN,
ALEX. WOOLCOTT,
ELIHU HUMPHRY,
DANIEL BULL, } Committee.
Windsor, August 19, 1773. 99-9

POETRY
just published, and containing the following
A Short Discourse on the Nature of the Human Mind, &c.
young Lady, on the following Poem, written by herself.

JAMES H. G.
What is the end of this? Shall I be as the Marrow?
For what is your life? It is only a Flower that
appears for a little Time, and then vanishes away.

On the Anniversary of the Birth-Day
of the late amiable Miss ———, by her
affectionate female Friend: An Essay.

NO more, O more, on this revolving day,
Shall I transported chaunt the following
lay:
No more invoke the Muse's tuneful art,
To speak the fond sensations of my heart.
In Death's cold arms, far from these eyes
removed,

Lies the dear relic of the friend I lov'd —
O might I might I o'er her sacred urn,
Heave the deep sigh, and tell how much I
mournd!

Tell to the world how good she was, how
kind,
And all the beauties of her Angel mind;
This heart, depressed by sorrow's keenest blow,
Methinks finds some respite of its pangs might
know;

But Heaven, alas! this wish'd for boon de-
nies,
Let me then trace her to her kindred skies.
How wing'd with faith, with what intense
delight,

She left this dark sojourn of pain and
night!
Left all life's frailties, all its cares be-
hind,
And fear'd to Heaven, and bliss, a spotless
mind.

Oh envied lot! and oh thrice blest exchange,
There perfect joy forbids desire to range;
There truth and knowledge shed their
brightest rays;

And night is lost in God's UNVEILED
BLAZE.
Oh! thou dear object of these flowing tears,
Thou lov'd companion of my new-reft years!

How cheerless now the vale of life I tread,
Since peace, and hope, and joy, and THOU
art dead!

How sad my soul, how widow'd of delight,
The day how dull, and O how long the
night!

No more the noblest scene of nature
charms,
Nor poetry, nor sprightly music warms;
The page of genius can delight no more,
Thou whom the Muses lov'd they now de-
plore,

And with thee too expired the generous flame
That warm'd my soul, and urg'd her on to
fame.

Grief, vast as mine, but ill agrees with art,
Or flowing numbers with a bleeding heart!
A heart which to its fond engagements true,
Must throb and bleed where'er it thinks on
you.

O reason say, hast thou a sovereign balm,
This painful tongue of my soul to calm?
Say, canst thou check the ever rising sigh,
And bid these sorrow-strained eyes be
dry?

Ah no! — Thy aid, unequal to the task,
No more my trembling bleeding heart shall
ask.

THOU, REASONATION, only canst control
This great, this poignant agony of soul:
Come then a welcome inmate to my breast,
And soothe its torments and its fears to rest.

Still, as thro' life's meandering path I stray,
Be thou the sweet companion of my way:
In thy fair train, lo ev'ry virtue comes,
And Death himself a pleasing form assumes;
A kind conductor to the bliss abode
Of Light, of Life, of Happiness, and God.

CLEORA.
New-Yersey, Monmouth — **B**y Order of the Mo-
nouth County, July 30, 1773. In the Court of
Common Pleas, for said County: Whereas Stoph-
ell Romine, a Prisoner for Debt, is the Goal of
said County; and two Thirds of the Creditors did
petition said Court, for the Relief of a late Act
of Assembly of said Province, an Act entitled an Act
for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, &c. Now,
there, are to give Notice to the Creditors of said
Debtors, That they be together at the Court-House,
in said County, at 12 o'clock (Noon) of the thir-
teenth Day of September next, to show Cause, if
any they have, why the said Debtors should not be
discharged from his Confinement, pursuant to said
Act.

JUST IMPORTED,
By TUCKER & BARTOW,
And to be sold at their Store, near Barclay's Slip,
A few BALES of excellent
COTTON.

They have likewise for sale,
Jamaica Spirits, West-India
and New York rum, wine, brandy and Geneva;
choice muscovado, loaf, and lump sugar, molasses,
tea, pepper, coffee, rice, allspice, ginger, best
Scott's snuff, wood-cats, chocolate, nutmegs, allspice,
indigo, red and yellow, brimstone, flour, raisins,
and a parcel of choice West-India FLOUR, &c.
&c. &c.

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,
TAKES this Method to re-

freshen the Water of his Well, and to make it
more palatable, and fit for use, at his
Distillery, between the College and the North-River,
in the County of New-York, at the following
Places, to wit: —

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

At the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,
at the City of New-York, at the
Distillery of the said Richard Deane,

West-Chester? BY order of Ca-
County, John Fowler, Esq. one of

the Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas
for West-Chester County, Notice is hereby given,
that on application made, by Thomas
Lyons, a creditor of Samuel Sackett, jun. late of
Philadelphia, to the said County of West-Chester,
merchant; in pursuance of two several Acts of the
Legislature of this Colony of New-York, the one
entitled, "an Act to prevent frauds in debtors;"
and the other, entitled, "an Act to revive the feve-
ral Acts therein mentioned, relating to absconding
and fraudulent debtors." He the said Judge, did
order, that the said Samuel Sackett, jun. and
personal, to be seized; And that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

And the said Judge, did order, that the said
Sackett, do return and discharge his debt within
the time hereafter this public notice given;
And that the said Sackett, do real and personal,
do stand for the satisfaction of his credit-
ors, on the 9th day of August, 1773. 28, 2

come to town from thence: That on Sa-
turday last, about nine o'clock in the morn-
ing, a most violent gale of wind, or rather
hurricane, happened at that place; the par-
ticulars of this affair, so far as our informant
could collect, are as follow: The wind be-
ing at that time at S. E. soon shifted to
almost every point of the compass, blowing
with the greatest violence about ten minutes;
in its course, which it is imagined reached
about half a mile in circumference, it took
a large new warehouse and barn entirely off
their Cills, carrying the boards. &c. near
the distance of a mile; Capt. Smith, belong-
ing to Beverly, being in the warehouse at
the time, was carried a considerable distance,
and was found among the rubbish bruised in
such a terrible manner that it was thought
he would not recover. It moved from their
flocks two large vessels, which were building
at that place, near twenty feet. Another
vessel coming up Almsbury river was dis-
masted, blown ashore, and otherwise much
damaged; but the men belonging to her
with the greatest difficulty escaped being
killed. The gale blew down several
chimneys, and carried off the roofs
of several houses, and shops, and the
boards, shingles, &c. of chimneys, by the
force of the wind, which hurt, but do
not seem to have been lost. Great
numbers of trees were blown up
by the roots, and an amazing dis-
tance; and many ways were all le-
velled to the ground.

NEW August 26.
From the General Assembly of the 28th of
July last, we find that the General Assem-
bly, in their session at Albany, have re-
solved that the criminal laws of this State,
which made no distinction between the
murder of a man or a woman, and the
murder of a child, should be amended,
and that the punishment of death should be
abolished, and that the punishment of
imprisonment should be substituted in
stead of it.

June 21. Mr. Cornwall will positively
be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord
North continue first Lord of the Treasury,
and be made President of the Council.
Sir William Meredith is to have a Seat at
the Treasury Board.

June 23. The Duke of Gloucester was
so ill on Monday night as gave his Physi-
cians little hopes (except an unexpected
change) of their being able to re-establish
him.

June 24. Her Majesty is we hear for
certainly again pregnant.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople,
May 29.
"A Ragusan sloop of war, in the ser-
vice of the Porte, is just arrived here from
the Palus Meotis, or the sea of Asoph, and
brings the following account of the success
which the Turkish fleet met with under the
command of the Sieur Bordschke. On the
10th of last month the Turkish fleet passed
the Straights of Caffa, in pursuit of the
Russians, who had taken a large number of
Turkish vessels in the Black Sea, which
they had lodged in the harbour of Caffa,
and were proceeding to Atoph. On the 16th
four galleys, which were about a league
and a half a head of the fleet, fell in with
a Russian ship of twenty guns, and five sail
of transport ships, which were following
the rest of the fleet at about two leagues dis-
tance. The frigate immediately attacked the
galleys; but was warmly received by them,
and held in play till the rest of the
Turkish Squadron began to appear; when
after firing a single broadside the frigate
was immediately taken possession of by the
foremost galley, as were the transports (ex-
cept one) by the other galleys. Zeffere Bey
understanding the superior part of the Rus-
sian was yet to head, crowded all his sails
to get up with them; which was soon ef-
fected, as the transport which escaped, be-
ing a swift sailer, had given them notice,
and they were laid a-back to receive him.
The engagement then began; the Turkish
force, consisting of two ships of 40 guns
each, three Ragusan frigates of thirty each,
two large xebecs mounting 16 guns each,
four sloops, and eight galleys. The Rus-
sians had one ship of 50 guns, four of 36,
and several sloops. The battle was fought
bravely on both sides, and seemed to incline
towards the Russians; but an unfortunate
accident turned it in favour of the Turks;
the 50 gun ship by some misfortune took
fire, and was drove in amongst the Russian
frigates, where she blew up, and occasioned
the greatest confusion, which the Turks
taking advantage of, boarded, and took
with little resistance. Two of the frigates,
and three sloops, with the frigate taken
before, and the four transports, made ten
fall upon the rest, which then came on,
made their escape by in favour. This victory
is of much consequence, as it again
puts the Turks in possession of the town of
Asoph, and the Palus Meotis, which have
been for some time usurped by the Rus-
sians.

BOSTON, August 16.
We have this moment (ten o'clock) re-
ceived the following account from Almsbury,
near Newbury Port, by a Gentleman just
come from thence: That on Sa-
turday last, about nine o'clock in the morn-
ing, a most violent gale of wind, or rather
hurricane, happened at that place; the par-
ticulars of this affair, so far as our informant
could collect, are as follow: The wind be-
ing at that time at S. E. soon shifted to
almost every point of the compass, blowing
with the greatest violence about ten minutes;
in its course, which it is imagined reached
about half a mile in circumference, it took
a large new warehouse and barn entirely off
their Cills, carrying the boards. &c. near
the distance of a mile; Capt. Smith, belong-
ing to Beverly, being in the warehouse at
the time, was carried a considerable distance,
and was found among the rubbish bruised in
such a terrible manner that it was thought
he would not recover. It moved from their
flocks two large vessels, which were building
at that place, near twenty feet. Another
vessel coming up Almsbury river was dis-
masted, blown ashore, and otherwise much
damaged; but the men belonging to her
with the greatest difficulty escaped being
killed. The gale blew down several
chimneys, and carried off the roofs
of several houses, and shops, and the
boards, shingles, &c. of chimneys, by the
force of the wind, which hurt, but do
not seem to have been lost. Great
numbers of trees were blown up
by the roots, and an amazing dis-
tance; and many ways were all le-
velled to the ground.

NEW August 26.
From the General Assembly of the 28th of
July last, we find that the General Assem-
bly, in their session at Albany, have re-
solved that the criminal laws of this State,
which made no distinction between the
murder of a man or a woman, and the
murder of a child, should be amended,
and that the punishment of death should be
abolished, and that the punishment of
imprisonment should be substituted in
stead of it.

June 21. Mr. Cornwall will positively
be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord
North continue first Lord of the Treasury,
and be made President of the Council.
Sir William Meredith is to have a Seat at
the Treasury Board.

June 23. The Duke of Gloucester was
so ill on Monday night as gave his Physi-
cians little hopes (except an unexpected
change) of their being able to re-establish
him.

June 24. Her Majesty is we hear for
certainly again pregnant.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople,
May 29.
"A Ragusan sloop of war, in the ser-
vice of the Porte, is just arrived here from
the Palus Meotis, or the sea of Asoph, and
brings the following account of the success
which the Turkish fleet met with under the
command of the Sieur Bordschke. On the
10th of last month the Turkish fleet passed
the Straights of Caffa, in pursuit of the
Russians, who had taken a large number of
Turkish vessels in the Black Sea, which
they had lodged in the harbour of Caffa,
and were proceeding to Atoph. On the 16th
four galleys, which were about a league
and a half a head of the fleet, fell in with
a Russian ship of twenty guns, and five sail
of transport ships, which were following
the rest of the fleet at about two leagues dis-
tance. The frigate immediately attacked the
galleys; but was warmly received by them,
and held in play till the rest of the
Turkish Squadron began to appear; when
after firing a single broadside the frigate
was immediately taken possession of by the
foremost galley, as were the transports (ex-
cept one) by the other galleys. Zeffere Bey
understanding the superior part of the Rus-
sian was yet to head, crowded all his sails
to get up with them; which was soon ef-
fected, as the transport which escaped, be-
ing a swift sailer, had given them notice,
and they were laid a-back to receive him.
The engagement then began; the Turkish
force, consisting of two ships of 40 guns
each, three Ragusan frigates of thirty each,
two large xebecs mounting 16 guns each,
four sloops, and eight galleys. The Rus-
sians had one ship of 50 guns, four of 36,
and several sloops. The battle was fought
bravely on both sides, and seemed to incline
towards the Russians; but an unfortunate
accident turned it in favour of the Turks;
the 50 gun ship by some misfortune took
fire, and was drove in amongst the Russian
frigates, where she blew up, and occasioned
the greatest confusion, which the Turks
taking advantage of, boarded, and took
with little resistance. Two of the frigates,
and three sloops, with the frigate taken
before, and the four transports, made ten
fall upon the rest, which then came on,
made their escape by in favour. This victory
is of much consequence, as it again
puts the Turks in possession of the town of
Asoph, and the Palus Meotis, which have
been for some time usurped by the Rus-
sians.

BOSTON, August 16.
We have this moment (ten o'clock) re-
ceived the following account from Almsbury,
near Newbury Port, by a Gentleman just
come from thence: That on Sa-
turday last, about nine o'clock in the morn-
ing, a most violent gale of wind, or rather
hurricane, happened at that place; the par-
ticulars of this affair, so far as our informant
could collect, are as follow: The wind be-
ing at that time at S. E. soon shifted to
almost every point of the compass, blowing
with the greatest violence about ten minutes;
in its course, which it is imagined reached
about half a mile in circumference, it took
a large new warehouse and barn entirely off
their Cills, carrying the boards. &c. near
the distance of a mile; Capt. Smith, belong-
ing to Beverly, being in the warehouse at
the time, was carried a considerable distance,
and was found among the rubbish bruised in
such a terrible manner that it was thought
he would not recover. It moved from their
flocks two large vessels, which were building
at that place, near twenty feet. Another
vessel coming up Almsbury river was dis-
masted, blown ashore, and otherwise much
damaged; but the men belonging to her
with the greatest difficulty escaped being
killed. The gale blew down several
chimneys, and carried off the roofs
of several houses, and shops, and the
boards, shingles, &c. of chimneys, by the
force of the wind, which hurt, but do
not seem to have been lost. Great
numbers of trees were blown up
by the roots, and an amazing dis-
tance; and many ways were all le-
velled to the ground.

NEW August 26.
From the General Assembly of the 28th of
July last, we find that the General Assem-
bly, in their session at Albany, have re-
solved that the criminal laws of this State,
which made no distinction between the
murder of a man or a woman, and the
murder of a child, should be amended,
and that the punishment of death should be
abolished, and that the punishment of
imprisonment should be substituted in
stead of it.

June 21. Mr. Cornwall will positively
be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord
North continue first Lord of the Treasury,
and be made President of the Council.
Sir William Meredith is to have a Seat at
the Treasury Board.

June 23. The Duke of Gloucester was
so ill on Monday night as gave his Physi-
cians little hopes (except an unexpected
change) of their being able to re-establish
him.

June 24. Her Majesty is we hear for
certainly again pregnant.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople,
May 29.
"A Ragusan sloop of war, in the ser-
vice of the Porte, is just arrived here from
the Palus Meotis, or the sea of Asoph, and
brings the following account of the success
which the Turkish fleet met with under the
command of the Sieur Bordschke. On the
10th of last month the Turkish fleet passed
the Straights of Caffa, in pursuit of the
Russians, who had taken a large number of
Turkish vessels in the Black Sea, which
they had lodged in the harbour of Caffa,
and were proceeding to Atoph. On the 16th
four galleys, which were about a league
and a half a head of the fleet, fell in with
a Russian ship of twenty guns, and five sail
of transport ships, which were following
the rest of the fleet at about two leagues dis-
tance. The frigate immediately attacked the
galleys; but was warmly received by them,
and held in play till the rest of the

S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or the GENERAL ADVERTISER, Num. 1599.
T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 26, 1773.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,
Near COENTRIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,
Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably,
A large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery; also,
The following Holland goods, &c.

ALUM
Brimstone
Copperas
Chalk
Sweeds iron
Rust refin'd ditto
Blooming do.
German TC do.
London FL do.
Blister'd do.
Hoop iron
Bristol pots
Newark do.
New-England do.
New-York do.
Iron tea kettles
Sew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Wagon and cart wheels
Gridles
Sad irons
Powder
Sh t
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Rock irons
Hammer
Sledges
Mill and 24-ton saws

Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and small
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, best sort
Tex kettles
Very large and small
Waffle irons
Garden shears
Mill saws in sets
Wagon wheels
Sad irons
Powder
Sh t
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Rock irons
Hammer
Sledges
Mill and 24-ton saws

HENRY WHITEMAN,

AT the sign of the Brafs
Buttons and Buckles, in the Broad-way,
and next door but one to Mr. Hull's tavern,
acquaints his customers, and others, That he makes
as usual, the best of brass Buttons and Buckles,
wholesale and retail; and likewise, a neat assortment
of dry Goods, which he will sell very reasonably.

To be sold at public vendue, on the fourteenth
day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the
forenoon, at the house of John Fowler, tavern-
keeper, at the sign of the plough and harrow, on
Fresh-Water hill, in the city of New-York.

THE following lots of land,
Laid out on the right of Philip Rockebury
and Cornelius Christiaens, in the patent of Wa-
wayanda, in the county of Orange, and are com-
monly called the lands belonging to Duncan's right
(viz.) Lot N° 2, containing 333 acres and 2 and
24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 1, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 3, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 4, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 5, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 6, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 7, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 8, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 9, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 10, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 11, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 12, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 13, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 14, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 15, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 16, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 17, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 18, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 19, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 20, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 21, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 22, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 23, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 24, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 25, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 26, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 27, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 28, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 29, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 30, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 31, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 32, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 33, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 34, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 35, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 36, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 37, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 38, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 39, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 40, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 41, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 42, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 43, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 44, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 45, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 46, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 47, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 48, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 49, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 50, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 51, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 52, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 53, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 54, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 55, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 56, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 57, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 58, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 59, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 60, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 61, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 62, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 63, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 64, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 65, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 66, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 67, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 68, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 69, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 70, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 71, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 72, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 73, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 74, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 75, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 76, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 77, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 78, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 79, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 80, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 81, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 82, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 83, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 84, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 85, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 86, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 87, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 88, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 89, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 90, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 91, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 92, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 93, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 94, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 95, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 96, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 97, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 98, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres; Lot N° 99, containing 333 acres and 2
and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres; Lot
N° 100, containing 333 acres, being part of a lot of
666 acres.

BY order of the honourable
Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of
the province of New-York: Notice is hereby gi-
ven, that on application made to him, by Benja-
min Garrison, of the city of New-York, merchant,
one of the creditors of Jeremiah Brown, of Provi-
dence, in the colony of Rhode-Island; he did, in
pursuance of an act of the Governor, Council, and
General Assembly, of the province of New-York,
intituled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors,"
direct all the estate of the said Jeremiah Brown
real and personal, to be seized; and that which he
does redeem what shall be so seized, within a year
and a day next after this public notice given, and
such seizure made; all his estate, real and personal,
that shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for
the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the eleventh
day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thou-
sand seven hundred and seventy three.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in
length, and six miles in breadth, containing
twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allow-
ance for highways: it is situated about 200 miles
nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch
of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of
the tract; the said branch is from 50 to 60 rods
wide, the land is good for about two miles on each
side of the same, and a considerable quantity of
meadow; the remainder is mostly middling good.
If a number of people who intend to make a speedy
settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will
be sold at one shilling and six pence New-York mo-
ney per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of
1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle
a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 2000
acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hun-
dred pounds cash to enable the settlers to make
roads: No sale will be made of any part of the
tract unless 20 thousand acres can be sold, and the
purchasers will obligate themselves to settle at least
20 families within two years. The terms offered
above will be complied with, on condition that the
purchasers apply before the first day of May next.
The lands are free from any claim or incumbrance
whatever. An inalienable title will be given by
the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquest of the
seller for further directions.
New-York, Feb. 21 1773.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN
HAS for Sale at his Store
man's Shop, a Quantity of
Jamaica Spirits and Rum, and
Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles,
Quart Bottles in Hand,
ground in Oil,
and a few C
P
for the

S. P. SKINNER,

At the North-River, in New York,
MAKES the very best of this Country
Rum; it is equal, if not superior,
to the common West India Rum.—(This well
known, that he makes it of a wholesome
clean Flavour, quite free from any Manner
of offensive deadly Sinking Hogoo, and of a
substantial natural Proof, that will be sold
for Cash, or usual Credit, or for Melasses,
cheaper than the common Country Rum.—
West-India Strength Proof, is also made at
a very reasonable Price.

N. B. To prevent further Mistakes, de-
sires his Country Customers to take Notice,
that there is a Distillery adjoining Mr.
Skinner's Buildings, to the Southward,
which is not occupied by him.

Nullum munus Reipublice, asserere majus meliusve
possumus, quam si doceamus atque erudiamus
juveniutem.

New-York, August 12, 1773.
If a Youth, designed for Trade, do to study any
Language, it ought to be that of his own Country,
that he may understand the Language, which he has
constant Use of, with the utmost Accuracy.

LOCKE.
A Grammatical Study of our own Language, makes no
Part of the ordinary Method of Instruction, which we
pass through in our Childhood; and, it is very sel-
dom that we apply ourselves to it afterwards: And
yet, the Want of it will not be effectually supplied,
by any Advantages whatsoever.

DR. LOWTH.
THE importance of an English Education, is
now very well understood, and the Facility
of attaining it, independent of other Studies, very
obvious. Heretofore it was thought, a competent
Knowledge of the English could not be acquired,
without some previous Acquaintance with the Latin
Tongue; which, therefore, became the only vehi-
cle of grammatical Instruction. This Error arose
from a too partial Fondness for that Language, in
which, formerly, the Service of the Church, the
Translation of the Bible, and most other Books,
were printed.

The Falsity of the Maxim will be clearly seen,
if we consider, That the Elements of Grammar are
the same in all Languages: That most differ in
some particular Modes, and require distinct Rules
and Observations: And that, the Grammar of the
Latin Tongue are chiefly employed to teach the va-
rious Terminations of the Flexions, Modes, For-
mations, and Words of that Language; a Matter
the English is no ways concerned in.

Men, however, too often make a Sacrifice of
their Understandings at the Shrine of ancient Cust-
tom. Thus the Practice of sending Youths to
learn English at a Latin School, continued without
any enquiries about the Propriety of it, till Mr.
Locke ventured to censure the Conduct of a Fa-
ther, who should waste his own Money, and his
Son's Time in setting him to learn the Roman Lan-
guage, when, at the same Time he designs him
for a Trade, wherein he having no Use for Latin,
fails not to forget that little which he brought from
School, and which, 'tis ten to one he abhors for
the ill Treatment it procured him.

Yet farther, the first Grammarian of the present
Age, hath clearly pointed out the Usefulness of
teaching Children the common Principles of Gram-
mar, in their native Tongue, to facilitate the Ac-
quisition of other Languages, whether Ancient or
Modern. "Universal Grammar, says he, cannot be
taught abstractly: It must be done with Reference to
some Language already known; in which the Terms are
to be explained, and the Rules exemplified. The Learn-
er is supplied to be unacquainted with all his native
Tongue: And in what other, consistently with Reason
and common Sense, can you go about to explain to so
him? When he has a competent Knowledge of the
main Principles of Grammar, exemplified in his own
Language, he will then apply himself with great Advantage to
the Study of any other Language." "If Children
were first taught the common Principles of Grammar,
by some short and clear System of English Grammar;
which happily by its Simplicity, and Facility, they
might, sooner than any other, for such a Purpose, they
would have some Notion of what they were going about,
when they should enter into the Latin Grammar; and
would hardly be engaged so many Years, as they now
are, in that most trifling and difficult Part of Literature,
with so much Labour of the Memory, and with so little
Assistance of the Understanding."

After the very accurate Productions of the Learned
Dr. Lowth, and many other Grammarians, it
cannot be said, that we have no System of Gram-
mar in our own Language, proper for the Instruc-
tion of Youth in that Science. And, whether we
consider an intimate Acquaintance with the Propri-
eties and Beauties of our own Language, as useful
to the Student; or as necessary and ornamental to
the Man of Business, we shall plainly perceive the
Utility of a more English School, founded on gram-
matical Principles.

These Considerations, and the Encouragement of
my Friends, induce me to offer for your Approba-
tion the following

P L A N

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
which will be opened on the 1st of next Month.
In the first Class, will be arranged, the Children
who have been but imperfectly taught to read;
with whom the utmost Care shall be taken, to cor-

rect their manner of reading, and to make a just
and accurate Pronunciation of the Letters and
Syllables, which they are to learn. The second
Class, will be composed of those who are already
instructed in the first Class, and who are to be
taught the Elements of the English Language, as
it is spoken in the most approved Manner.

The third Class, will be composed of those who are
already instructed in the second Class, and who are to
be taught the Elements of the English Language, as
it is written in the most approved Manner. The
fourth Class, will be composed of those who are
already instructed in the third Class, and who are to
be taught the Elements of the English Language, as
it is used in the most approved Manner.

In this Class, the Scholars will be frequently ex-
ercised in the Declension of irregular and defective
Verbs: And the exercises of Parsing will be con-
tinued.

The fourth Class, will be formed out of those
Scholars who being most perfect in their grammati-
cal Exercises, are ready to be instructed in a proper
and elegant Method of reading PROSE.

The Books used in this Course, will be chiefly
History of the World, Antient History, History of America,
History of England, Introduction to polite Learning,
Socrates's Morals, Cicero's De Officiis, or Duties of Vir-
tue and Vice.

In the fifth Class, the Scholar shall be initiated in
the Proprieties and Beauties of reading POETRY,
exemplified in the Works of THOMPSON,
GRAY, YOUNG, POPE, and MILTON.

The Scholars of the fourth and fifth Classes, will
be occasionally instructed in the Art of familiar
Letter-Writing.

I shall likewise endeavour to instruct those who
require it, in Writing and the Elements of Arithme-
tic, till an Assistant can be procured for those Branches
which shall be done as soon as may be.

R U L E S.

To preserve the utmost Decorum among the
Scholars, proper Rules for the Conduct of each, dur-
ing the Hours of teaching, shall be put up in the
School-Room.

On the Model of Mr. LOCKE, a new Mode of
Reprehension for Irregularities, and a loitering Study,
will be adopted. The several Methods at present
taken in most Schools, to punish Children for their
Faults are disagreeable; and oftener attended with
bad than good Consequences. It shall be my Care,
rather to reason or shame them out of their Faults,
by affectionate Arguments with them; or, in the
Extremity, a public Disgrace among their Fellows.

T E R M S.

That I may do Justice to each, I do not intend
to take more than Thirty Scholars at a Pistle-a
Quarter.

Half a Pistle at Entrance; and Half a Pistle
more towards a Fund for providing Books for the
Use of the School.

The Indulgence of the Public to this Plan, shall
meet the utmost Care and Diligence on the Part of
its devoted Servant,

THOMAS BYERLEY.

WATCHES

CLEANING, Repairing, Glaf-

ing, Springs, Chains, &c. fitted at HALF
the usual Price, and defended from future Expence.
J. S. will undertake to make up (as bespoke) for
those of the Trade, Merchants, or private Persons—
London Watches, upon any Construction, and at
any Price; with this great Advantage, being here
to keep his Work in Order without Charge, and
expect, by being favoured in every Request hi-
thero, to have an Opportunity of demonstrating
his Ability as a Manufacturer.

Some new Watches for Sale, and a neat
Dial fit for a publick Room.

J. Simnet, is removed from the Coffee-House
Bridge quite to the River Side, next to the Sign of
the Castle on Murray's Wharf, New-York.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,

Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in
this City.

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the
Public for the Encouragement given to the
BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Sum-
mer, at his House near King's Bridge, (within 12
Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach
the French Language in the most expeditious Man-
ner, together with some of the most useful Sciences;
such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, an-
cient and modern History, Logic, &c.—He like-
wise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the
skillful reading of the Classics, and whatever is re-
quisite to fit the young Students for Admission into
any College or University.

The Hope is remarkable for its healthy Situa-
tion, commanding one of the finest Prospects in
the Government, and the Tutor's Character and
Capacity are well-known, he having lived with
Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of
fifteen Years: so that, Gentlemen who will entrust
him with the Education of their Children, may de-
pend on their Expectations being properly answered.

Ready for the Press,

And shortly will be published,

VINDICATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,

From the
GLARING MISREPRESENTATIONS

AND
MALEFICIOUS ABUSE

OF
THOMAS DE LAUNE,

In his LIBEL entitled;

A PLEA for the NON-COMFORMISTS,

By SAMUEL SEABURY, A. M.

Rector of West- Chester, in the Province of New-

York, and a Missionary from the Society for the
Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts.
Subscriptions taken in by the Friends of the Church of
England in all the neighbouring Colonies, and are de-
signed to be sent as soon as possible, to John Holt, Printer
in New-York, that the Number may be afterwards sent
and the Book put to the Press.

Francis Lewis & Son,
Have for Sale, at their Store, near the Fly-
Market,

AN Assortment of Strouds;
with 2, 3, and 4 Point Blankets, suitable
for the Indian Trade—Also, a Variety of European
and India Goods; which they will sell at a very
reasonable Rate.

New York, July 15, 1773.

Qui visum vitam dat. Cic.

THE infinitely wise author of nature, has assigned
to the eyes and ears, the most useful and im-
portant offices of life: The structure of those de-
licately tender organs is so exquisitely minute, the
mechanism and properties of their various parts so
admirably curious, that they may be filled with
propriety, the miracles of nature! The great vari-
ety of dangers and diseases, manifest and occult,
to which those precious senses are exposed; the
little attention that hitherto has been paid to the
improvement of this noble science; and so few,
properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that
to study them in any degree suitable to their im-
portance, is full business for life.

The inestimable blessing, and great advantages
which attend a perfect enjoyment of the sight and
hearing, are obvious to all; but the deplorable
and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf,
is attended with such solitary discomfort, such
gloomy ideas, and constant uneasiness of mind, as
no one can be truly sensible of who has not in some
measure experienced it himself. How noble there-
fore, how deserving of the noblest cultivation must
that art be, that can restore sight to the blind, hear-
ing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and keep in
order the springs of those master-pieces of creative
wisdom? That art must needs be divine, because,
thus assisted, the wonders of nature, and of art, o-
pening on the mind, expand it with the most ex-
alted apprehensions of the GREAT ARTIST!

To the Inhabitants of BRITISH AMERICA,

Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist,

most respectfully offers his best Services,
and acquaints them,

THAT he may be consulted at his apartments
at Captain Fenton's, opposite Trinity Church,
in this City, in all disorders of the eye and its ap-
pendages; and every species of deafness, hardness
of hearing, lacerations, noise in the ears, &c.—
Those persons who have had the unspeakable mis-
fortune of being born deaf and dumb, and those
who labour under any impediment in their speech,
by applying personally, will probably be assisted.

Those persons, likewise, whose eyes are utterly
perished, or sunk in their heads, may have the de-
formity removed by artificial eyes, so curiously fix-
ed and adapted to the orbit, as to have, in ap-
pearance, the beauty, motion, &c. of a natural
eye, in its healthy state.

Medicine and Surgery, have always been his fa-
vourite study; but the structure and diseases of
those tender, sympathetic, and nearly connected
organs, to which nature has assigned the most im-
portant offices of life, have for many years, par-
ticularly engaged his attention and practice; whence,
regardless of vague conjectural hypotheses, he hath,
on rational principles, deduced methods of cure,
improved and confirmed by the most accurate ob-
servations in a course of practice, the most exten-
sive, and the most successful of any of his contem-
poraries in Europe, or on this continent.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of these
parts of the British colonies, can readily distinguish
true merit from pretended knowledge. To concili-
ate therefore, their favour, Dr. GRAHAM begs
leave to assure them, that, with tenderness and mo-
deration, even to the poorest individual, his best
abilities shall at all times be exerted to serve them;
and as the success, which daily attends his practice,
is a better testimony of his skill than any thing he
might advance in his own behalf, let it suffice only
to mention, that after several years study at the ju-
bly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has tra-
velled in pursuit of knowledge, in his favourite
branches, attending the infirmaries and hospitals,
as well as the lectures of the most eminent Profes-
sors in Europe.

Since his arrival at Philadelphia in October
1771, many hundred patients have been cured or
relieved of the following disorders, many of which
had been of long standing, and deemed incurable
by other practitioners, even by gentlemen who,
otherwise do honour to the profession, the success
attending their practice sufficiently evincing that
they are worthy and capable of the great, the im-
portant charge with which they are entrusted. The
chief disorders are as follows, viz. Periodical, pri-
mal, and total blindness; whether occasioned by
cataract, glaucoma, or gutta serena; weakness and
dimness of sight; squinting; pain; swelling, and
inflammation of the eyes; spots, specks, pearls, or
films, occasioned by the small pox, blaws, or ex-
traneous substances; weak, watery, red, spongy,
and ulcerated eye-lids; spasmodic twitchings of the
muscles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tu-
mours and excrescences, *Staphylymales*.—To-
tal and periodical deafness; thickness of hearing;
pain and inflammation; painful sensations in con-
sequence of loud sounds; cracking, itching, con-
stinal, and remitting noises in the ears; offensive
runnings, occasioned by colds, swelling, swimming,
picking, and improper applications, or by long
and severe sicknesses; insects and extraneous bod-
ies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of
the bones; *polypi*, &c. and several persons born
deaf and dumb, hammering, &c.

The poor, who apply properly recommend-
ed, will be assisted gratis, with advice, medicines
and manual operations, as their respective cases
may require; and for that purpose, he will appro-
priate every morning, between the hours of five
and seven.

The Doctor intends to sail for England in a
few months: Those, therefore, who have occasion
for assistance in sight, hearing, or speech, must ap-
ply immediately.

*Equè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequè,
Equè neglectum pueri, senibusque morbis.*
H. O.

be given to the Purchaser. For further Particulars,
inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON,
Esq; in New-York, or of the Subscriber in East-
Town.
THOMAS B. CHANDLER.